NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868.

## WASHINGTON.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CON-TION-SMATHE APPOINTED-PERSONAL-THE BOUNTY FRAUDS-REVENUE REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16, 1868. The annual report of the Hon. H. R. Hurlburd, Controller of the Currency, which is nearly finished, will show the number of banks organized during the last year to be but 12, about half of which were Intended to take the place of banks that are winding up, and are to have circulation as the notes of such banks are returned, the remainder being new associations without circulation, until some further provise shall be made by Congress. It will also contain tables showing the condition of the lawful money reserved by States, exhibiting the amount of circulation and deposits to be protected by the reserve, the amount of lawful money on hand, and the amount available in New-York and other redeeming cities for that purpose. Those banks that are required to hold in reserve 15 per cent and those that are required to hold 25 per cent of their circulation and deposits are grouped separately. These returns are given for each quarter of last year, and amount required by law. The report will present in for the calendar year 1867, showing the aggregate taxation to be nearly five per cent on the capital of the banks. An interesting exhibit will be made of the aggregate amount of the loans and discounts made by the banks in the several States, the number and average amount of loans and the average timethe average for all the States being about 70 days. the credits being longer in the Eastern or older States, and shorter in the Western States. Rhode Island shows the longest average, being 103 days. The Controller renews his recommendations of last year for the redemption of all National Bank notes in New-York, believing that the ultimate redemption of all such currency is established beyond a question. It only remains to make them convertible. This can be done only by making them redeemable When this is accomplished, the amount of notes in circulation will be regulated strictly by the demand. When the volume shall be greater than is ecessary to do the business of the country the banks will be called upon to redeem the surplus. and it will be retired. When trade is demptions will not be demanded until the season of activity is over. If all the banks are required to conform to a uniform standard of responsibility in this particular, the burden, being equally divided ong all in proportion to their circulation, will be light, because the aggregate redemption at any given time will not exceed the surplus of notes in circulation, while if such a rule is not established, the burden will be unequally divided, falling most heavily sion, the temptation being the difficulty and expense of returning their notes for redemption. In this, as in all other cases, the inferior currency will be the more abundant. Rigid, unfailing convertibility is the only safe rule, and in the end the most economical. It is an obligation which every National bank owes to the system, to contribute its due share to the maintenance of circulation of uniform value. This It can do only by keeping its own issues at par in the great centers of trade. Any plan which is not comprehensive, thorough, and rigid, will fail. A halfway, doubtful, voluntary arrangement will not answer the purpose. The Government which authorizes the issue of Bank notes for currency has a right to require all) banks to conform to the highest standard. The currency of a country belongs to the people; and the Government, which represents the people, should see that the people have the very best currency possible. In his last annualfreport the Controller remarked that there was not at the time any immediate demand for the redemption of National Bank notes, but it would be one of the healthiest evidences of returning soundness in our financial affairs if it should be begun. If legal tenders should command a small premium, it would begin. It would be the first step toward specie. payments. It would mark an era in legal-tender notes, the date of their appreciation in value. At the same time it would be a healthy reminder to the banks that their circulation is a liability payable on demand. The Controller is opposed to the payment of interest on bank balances by New-York city

banks, and favors a return to specie payments. The annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, of Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. He says that his expenditures for the year were \$3,002,000, which is less than three-fifths of his expenditures during the previous year. The necessary preliminary steps have been taken for removing public property and selling land at the St. Louis Arsenal and Liberty Depot, in Missouri, as required by an act of Congress at the last session. He says that the sale of the St. Louis arsenal renders it necessary to make arrangements for supplying its place. An ordnance board which made an investigation, recom-mended the establishment of a new arsenal at Jefferson barracks, and the War Department concurs in this recommendation. Gen. Dyer renews his proposal to sell the arsenals at Rome, N. Y., and Vergennes, Vt., and the Government property at Harpers Ferry. He also renews and strongly urges the establishment of new arsenals at Omaha or elsewhere in that section of the country. He speaks at length of arming the prominent fortifications of the country, and says that experiments have been instituted to test the smooth-bore and rifle cannon. He recommends that the Government go on as rapidly as possible with the manufacturing of smooth-bores and of rifle-bores as soon as the results of practical tests will so authorize. He says finally that good report is made from all quarters of the breech loading muskets that have been converted from muzzle loaders,

and that the work in this direction is being continued. The Government's supervising architect, Mr. A. B. Mullett, has transmitted his report 1, the Secretary of the Treasury. The business of the office has largely increased since its organization. Mr. Mullett has been unable to compel contractors to supply material and manufactured work when they have taken contracts at unremunerative prices. He has been embarrassed also by the eight, hour system on Government work, and he thinks that the operation of the eight honr rule has been to retard the progress of public buildings and increase their price. He adds that not only has he not been able to get as much work in eight hours as in ten, but that his experience is that in most cases, much less work per hour has been done under the new system than under the

old. He further says: old. He further says:

It appears to me that the law in force up to the passage of the act which authorized Government officers to conform te the rules and prices established by custom in the different localities, was not only emmently just but liberal; the uniform practice on all works under charge of this department having been to pay full market rates for labor, and to give the mechanics and laborers employed the full advantages of the interpretation of the local chatoms on all points, and to avoid interference in any manner with these questions. It is also, in discussing this subject, worthy of remark that a workman can earn a larger sum per annum when employed on public than on

private buildings, at the same per diem pay—there being a much smaller percentage of lost time, and employment being more permanent. It appears manifest that the system of paying the mechanic who is employed on Government work the same price for eight hours that the one employed by private persons receives for ten hours work, is unjust. It has, at any rate, increased the cost of public buildings from 20 to 25 per cent beyond the amount for which I can consent to be held responsible.

New-Dork

After remarking that the Department should make centracts for buildings in exceptional cases only, Mr Mullett surveys the Government buildings in New-York city, and recommends the purchase of the

attery. He says:

'In my last report I urged the erection in the city of way-York of suitable fire proof warehouses for the examption and appraisal of merchandise entered at that rt, and called particular attention to the unsuitable and satisfactory accommodations that were at present talued at an expense, sufficient in a few years to pay entire cost of erecting suitable buildings. I desire to

Mr. Mullett's estimates for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, are as follows: fiscal year ending June 30, 1802, are as follows:

Construction of Custom-House, Cairo, Ill. \$50,000

Construction of Custom-House, Ogdensburgh, N.Y. 25,000

Construction of Custom-House, St. Paul, Minn. 50,000

Repairs of Custom-House, San Francisco, Cal. 15,000

Construction of C.H. and Post-Office, Madison Wis. 50,000 n of Custom-House, Springfield, Ill.... 50,000 n of Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill..... 50,000 n of Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal... 250,000 uction of Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal. 250,000 uction of Appraisers' Stores, Phila. Penn. 75,000 uction of Basin and N. D. Barge Office, N.Y. 50,000 uction of P.O. and Sub-Treas, Boston, Mass. 600,000 eting north wing Treasury building 100,000 sting approaches to Treasury building 46,000

Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1870: and approaches to south front. 20,000 at repairs to Treasury buildings 10,000 rs and preservation of public buildings 100,000 our and repairs of same for public buildings 50,000 or apparatus and rep's of same for publ

A Republican who was a candidate for Congress in the recent election in Louisiana, writes here that an effort is to be made to induce the Board of Election Canvassers to throw out the city vote in those Congress Districts which include a part of the country this is done, two Republicans will represent New-Orleans in Congress, instead of two Democrats.

John F. Smythe was confirmed to day by Secretary McCulloch as Supervisor for the Northern District of New-York. It is expected that the appointment of a Supervisor for Massachusetts will be made to-morrow, completing the number for the New-England

Secretary Schofield returned to-day. Gen. Banks and Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts are in town. Other smen are arriving, and by the last of the week it is expected that there will be at least two dozen in the city.

The Secretary of the Treasury gave directions today to dismiss twelve Inspectors in the Philadelphia Custom-House, his purpose being to reduce the force there. The dismissals are to be made to-morrow.

The officers at the Freedmen's Bureau say that they heard, two months ago, of the attempt by certain | University. Liberals-John Evelyn Dennison, Speake persons to defraud colored soldiers in collecting the of the last House of Commerce, from Nottingham-Saturday. On investigation, the Bureau officers as- George Greenfell Glyn, from Shaftesbury; Kentucky and Tennessee only. They have taken measures to thwart the criminals.

The series of matches between the Washington Cricket Clubs and the British Legation was closed on Saturday afternoon by a game in this city, which resulted in a victory for the Legation by 11 wickets, the score standing: Washington Clubs, 120 runs; British Legation, 121 runs. The one run which decided the game as above was made by Mr. Henry

Commissioner Rollins has called the attention of all officers of the Internal Revenue to the regulations for the marking and branding of casks or packages of distilled spirits, a strict compliance with which is enjoined upon all officers, especially of gaugers. Complaints are made of lack of uniformity among Complaints are made of lack of uniformity among gaugers in carrying out the regulations, and it is charged that in some districts the regulations are persistently and deliberately disregarded. It is also reported that the stamps for distilled spirits are in many instances negligently and insecurely attached. This is almost entirely the result of carelessness on the part of the gauger, and undue waste in affixing the stamp. Care must be taken to attach the stamp. the part of the gauger, and undue waste in amxing the stamp. Care must be taken to attach the stamp securely and smoothly to a clean surface, and the gauger must take time enough to do so. After it is so affixed it should be cauceled as prescribed, and then covered with transparent varnish. This is a matter for which the Government will hold the gauger responsible. Collectors and other receiving officers are instructed to detain or seize any and all casks or packages of spirits gauged after the receipt of these instructions, which are not marked and insist that the gauger does his work correctly.

A Committee of the Good Will Fire Company of Philadelphia have arrived here to engage quarters on the day of the inauguration of Gen. Grant. The Company will bring over a hundred fully equipped members, and a new hose carriage constructed expressly for the occasion.

## A NEW-YORK REPEATER IN PHILADELPHIA -FORFEITURE OF BAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 .- Michael Fitzgerald as brought here from New York, on Friday, on a requisition, and on Saturday he gave bail to answer a charge of illegal voting. His case was called, this morning, but he did not answer, and his bail was declared forfeited. Mr. Mann, representing the prosecution, said that when the application for a countermand was made on Friday he feared this result—the flight of the defendant. He did not at the time believe that there was any sincerity in the application, nor did he suppose that any effort had been made to secure the attendance of witnesses, whose absence was the ground of a continuance on Friday. Now if the ball be sued out and the money secured there will be another effort to obtain the man for trial. Judge Peirce directed the bail to be at once sued out.

GEN. SHERIDAN PURSUING THE INDIANS.

FORT HAYS, Kansas, Nov. 16 .- Gen. Sheridan and staff started to-day for the Canadian River, about 150 miles south of the Arkansas, to assume command in person of the troops in the field operating in that section against hostile Indians. The recent operations north and on the Republican have forced the Indians south, where they have about 7,000 warriors on the war path. Hard fighting is expected. Gen. Sheridan's forces number about 2,700 men, beside small expeditions acting in con junction from ew Mexico and Fort Lyon.

THE WILLIAMSTOWN STUDENTS RETURNED TO THEIR STUDIES. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 16 .- The students of Williamstown College, accepting the President's as-

surance that the law to which they objected shall be reconsidered, have resumed their studies. PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16 .- Passengers and

muli by the Central Pacific Railroad are now carried to Argenta, Nevada, the station for the Reese River mining district. 305 miles east of Sacramento. The track is laid 65 miles further east. The carmings for October exceeded \$500,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF A MONARCHY. Madrid, Nov. 16 .- There was an immense demonstration here on Saturday in favor of a monarchical form of government. Addresses were made by Olozaga, Martos, Serrano, Prim, Topete, and others. No less than 50,000 people were present. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY GAINING GROUND. The Republican party is gaining largely in numbers and influence in the cities of Seville and Cadiz.

FRANCE. THE OFFICIAL PRESS DISSATISFIED WITH LORD STANLEY'S SPEECH.

PARIS, Nov. 16 .- La France finds fault with Lord Stanley for his reference to France in his recent speech at King's Lynn. It says he should recommend moderation to Prussia, not to France, and asserts that the general impression produced by that speech is not reassuring, either as to the result of the American negotiations or the prospect of peace in Europe.

DEATH OF BARON ROTHSCHILD. Baron James Rothschild, head of the house of the Rothschild bankers, died here yesterday.

REIGN OF TERROR. LONDON, Nov. 16.-Dispatches from Paris state that M. Baroche, Minister of Justice, and M. Pinard, Minister of the Interior, have issued instructions to the Prefects of Departments, requiring them to suppress all public manifestations in regard to the coup d'état of the 2d of December. The office and material of the Temps (newspaper) have been seized by the police, and the publication of the journal is suspended. The French Government has commenced prosecutions against other journals for alleged violations of the press law.

HUNGARY.

MEETING OF THE DELEGATIONS. PESTH, Nov. 16 .- Baron von Beust to-day opened the meeting of the Delegations in this city.

DEATH OF THE KING. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- A dispatch from India annonnees the death of Chao Pha Mongkout, the King

GREAT BRITAIN. A BANQUET TO REVERDY JOHNSON AND GEORGE

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- The corporate authorities of Brighton will give a banquet to Reverdy Johnson and George Peabody on Saturday next. BISHOP TAIT APPOINTED ARCHBISHOP OF CAN-

TERBURY. The announcement is made to-day in the London journals, that the Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D. D., Bishop of London, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

PARLIAMENTARY NOMINATIONS-GAIN OF THE LIBERALS.

Parliamentary nominations were made to-day in nearly two hundred boroughs, and in nine counties in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Great excitement prevails in all parts of the Kingdom, but so far the elections have been attended with little or no violence. The returns from forty-one constituencies show that the Liberals have gained six members. The election of the following prominent candidates has been decided, or may be considered certain: Conscruttives-Benjamin Disraeli, the present Premier, from Buckinghamshire; George Ward Hunt, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, from Northamptonshire (north); Gathorne Hardy, present Home Secretary, from Oxford University; Charles B. Adderley, present Under Colonial Secretary, from Staffordshire (north); Lord Robert Montagu, from Huntingdonshire; Col. Thomas Edward Taylor, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, from Dublin George Sclater-Booth, from Hampsbire (north): Spencer Horatio Walpole, from Cambridge University; John Robert Mowbray, from Oxford University; Stephen Cave, from Shoreham; Alexander James Beresford, Beresford Hope, from Cambridge back pay and bounty, as noticed in The Tribune of | shire (north); Robert Lowe, from London University; certained that the fraud extended to the States of Charles Pelham Villiers, from Wolverhampton; George Dennan, from Tiverton; William Henry Sykes, from Aberdeen; M. E. Grant Duff, from Elgin and Banff; William Henry Gregory, from Galway County; Sir John Gray, from Kilkenny City; The O'Connor Don, from Roscommon; The O'Donoghue, from Tralee; E. A. Leatham, of Huddersfield, and Alexander Hugh

> DISTURBANCE IN MANCHESTER. MIDNIGHT.-There was a slight disturbance in Manchester to-day, but it was soon quieted by the efforts of the Police. No reports of serious disorder have been received from any part of the country.

MR. BRIGHT AT EDINBURGH. Mr. Bright was presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh in the Music Hall. Mr. W. Chambers, the Lord Provost, presided, and there were about 1,700 persons present. The proceedings were opened by the City Clerk, who read the burgess tlockt, which stated that it was conferred on the honorable gentleman in consequence of his distinguished position as an orator and statesman, and especially on account of his brilliant and successful services in the promotion of free trade. Mr. Bright, on rising, was received with great cheering. He said: Last week one of my acquaintances asked me what was intended by the freedom of the city, whether there was anything in it that was useful or valuable, any privilege or right that a man could care for. I told him that as I understood there was nothing which could be put into the scales and welched, there was nothing that could be measured by rule; but there was something much more precious; if rightfully considered, than silver or gold. There was the free offer of the approbation of the authorities and of the population of one of the most intelligent and renowned cities of the United Kingdom to me, who had been for more than 25 years laboring assiduously in what I believe to be the public service. [Cheers, I assard him, as I assure you, that after the priceless value of the approbation of my own conscience, there can be nothing that I value so much as the approbation of the intelligent and thoughtful among my countrymen. [Cheers, I in the resolution of the Town Council, out of which the proceedings of the day have spring, there are phrases which almost make me blush, and to which I find it difficult to refer. I am there described as an orator and a stateman. Now, more than 30 years ago, when I was very young indeed, in my beginning to think about public affairs, in reading the prose writings of John Milton, I found a passage which fixed itself in my mind, and which time has never been able to removed, so far as I have had the opportunity of speaking in public, to alude by that produced in the solution refers to sorvices which I necessary to the country to make free-rade a fact. It is so long are, that I believe the young men-the men from 20 to sycars of age-in this day are the City Clerk, who read the burgess ticket, which stated that it was conferred on the honorable gentleman in consequence of his distinguished position as an orator and

when we come to consider a public question, we were able to strip it of all the things which do not really belong to it, and get at the pith and kernel of the matter. In the course of my political life there have been several great questions which have interested me, and on each of which I have been astonished that I found myself at variance with so many of my countrymen, and I have not been less delighted afterward to find that, by-and-by, we all seemed to agree; but, unfortunately, the agreement came, to a certain extent, too late, and the misfortunes, which had been, perhaps, foretold, or which were inevitable, happened, and it was only after the fact that we were able to agree as to what ought to have been done. Fifteen years ago the Government of India was the most extraordinary Government in the world, and, I should say, the most remarkable government that ever had been in the world. It was called a double government; it consisted of a number of directors of an extinct trading company, a company that was always bankrupt. The direc-

in the world. It was called a double government; it consisted of a number of directors of an extinct trading company, a company that was always bankrupt. The directors, who were bred in corruption, and who practiced it during their tenure of office, and who, in point of fact, may be said to have lived upon it, neglected everything they ought to have done except the collecting and expending of taxes, and to that curious government was added another Minister of State, who was appointed to control the said directors. [Laughter.] He allowed them to do everything evil that they liked to do, and he added to their evils some other greater evil of his own. [Cheers and laughter.] On a system like this there were numbers of persons in this country thousands, perhaps millions, who assented to it, that it was possible to go on governing a country with 150,000,000 of people, composed of more than 20 nations, and speaking 20 different languages, of different religions, and different ways in every particular, and I have heard a Cabinet Minister of repute speak for five hours not only in defense of that system, but his speech was mainly a glowing eulogium upon it, and everybody who proposed a change was considered an interneddler, and that no one ought to call the system into question. Within five years of that speech there came a change, and it may be said, as was said in the olden times, when they planted and builded and were married and given in marriage, years of that speech there came a change, and it may be said, as was said in the olden times, when they planted and builded and were married and given in marriage, that then the flood came-namely, the mininy—and swept the whole thing away. [Cheers and laughter.] Referring them to the Russian War, the honorable gentleman said: "I always said myseif that no country justice—and there are many of them who are very particular [laughter]—would send any man to jail for three months on evidence such as that on which the people of Great Britain and Ireland went into that unhanpy structure. months on evidence such as that on which the people of Great Britain and Ireland went into that unhappy strusgle. [Hear, hear.] The result was that 200,000 men died or were killed in that conflict, and that hundreds of millions of treasure created by the nations engaged were squandered; that the armaments ail over Europe and this country have been maintained at a higher rate ever since; that we in this country have found our military armaments all increasing by £10,000,000, and £10,000,000 in 20 years comes to £200,000,000, beside the money spent on the war itself. And I feel all this. We find that there is still a great question; that Russan is stronger than ever, for Russia has manumitted her serfs; and that Turkey is not stronger, but weaker, for the efforts made to serve her. [Hear, hear.] But there is one pleasant thing to thing of, and that is that the tone of the Foreign Office is much changed. [Hear, hear.] Not long ago I read a little speech which was made by Lord Stanley to a deputation from the Peace Society; and the other day, at a dinner given to the American Minister, the noble lord made another speech, which was framed carefully on the model of the speeches which my talented friend, Mr. Cobden, and I made years acc. Passing then to the American War he continued, "what an extraordinary thing it is that nearly four years after it is over we, who had put down insurrection which has tended to break up a free nation—and, mind, a nation of kinsmen—and that we should go in for an insurrection which was made against the freest and cheapest Government in the world, and an insurrection the very basis of which was a perpetual establishment of human bondage. [Cheers.] If we

a free nation—and, mind, a nation of kinsmen—and that we should go in for an insurrection which was made against the freest and cheapest Government in the world, and an insurrection the very basis of which was a perpetual establishment of human bondage, (Cheers.) If we could have been persuaded that the Americans were not arrogant and insolent, that they were growing to so great a power that they might have had an opinion on the politics of Europe—if we had not been assured that it was better for us that that great people should be divided and have quarrels and difficulties on their continent—if all these immoral considerations could have been stripped from the question, as it really was, and left the pith and kernel before you, there is not an Englishman, not a Scotchman, not a Christian man in the whole world who would have said he hoped that insurrection would succeed. And now at this hour—I am not sure it is not this very day on which we are met—there is going on over the whole of these States a great contest like that which we are approaching, when the Executive Government for the next four years will be determined by the vote of \$5.000,000 of people. Let us hope—I hope—the result of that great verdict may be to give continued power, and I hope there may come continued wisdom, to that party which has been in favor of freedom, and which did what was done to restore the Union of that great country. (Cheers.) Giancing then at the question of reform the honorable gontleman said he would have again to speak upon it in a day or two, and passed on to the question of freland. He said: We feel, all of us, whatever be our opinion as to specific remedies, we all feel there is a certain weakness in our Government and of their supporters, and of people of all religions throughout the country. It is not confined to the Presbyterians of Scotland, to the Protestants of England. Of this there can be no doubt. It is not my opinion only but is the opinion of the members of the present Government and of their supporters, and agree that it is necessary to adopt and carry out the practical policy which has been sanctioned in the Parliament which is now expiring, and which many persons are condent in believing will be sanctioned by the Parliament which is about to be created. (Cheers.) And with regard to another point in Ireland—the question of the Irish land—that is a matter of great difficulty, and which, no doubt, before long the people of the two kingdoms will be asked carefully to consider. If the land of Scotland were in the hands—almost all of it—of proprietors of the Roman Catholic religion, if they were absentees and in a sense foreigners, if they gave to none of your tenants leases, if they make a vaccing of the company and the provements.

carefully to consider. If the land of sectional were in the hands—almost all of it—of proprietors of the Roman Catholic religion, if they were absentees and in a sense foreigners, if they gave to none of your tenants leases, if they never expended money in any permanent improvements on a farm, I would like to ask you what would be the kind of content which would prevail among the agricultural population of Scotland. It would be that kind of content we call discontent. [Lauchter and cheers.] And, indeed, you would have a state of things in Scotland which would prove an incessant agitation until the Imperial Parliament had found some mode of remedying the grievances complained of. He concluded with reference to the freedom of the press and to education. He said; There can be no doubt that through the whole of the United Kingdom, by the abolition of all the taxes on the Press, there was set a going at once intensely everywhere a process of education, which I believe is more important than almost all other processes of machineryfor education throughout the kingdom (cheers), and I believe that a free Press is just as necessary for political liberty as free air is for our natural lives. [Cheers,] The question of jeducation to which you have referred is one to which I suppose all men now—and I hope all women—are turning their attention. [Cheers,] That is a question which is rendered difficult because we won't take it up of itself. We have got some of us—I have not, but I have found a very great number of people who have—a very stupid idea that it would be wrong to teach and give a child reading and writing and the ordinary—what shail I call it—machinery of knowledge, unless you can at the same time give him the religious opinions, for there is not so much difference in religious opinions, for there is not so much difference in religious opinions, for there is not so much difference in religious opinions, for there is not so much difference in religious opinions, but very often all the understant in the house of the re

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS-A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE.

The following confession of defeat appeared

in the form of a letter in The Standard of the 4th:

BIR: The following figures, the result of careful and impartial scrainty, will, I think, be deemed conclusive as to lie calculations of the "riggenious computer," and the addenda of The Times, in the shape of "startling facts." It will be seen that on a balance of uncontested scats, the difference is by no means so great as your cotemporary alleged, while the attempt to sustain that difference sgainst the Conservative, by the pleasant but follacions statement that the con sted scats will fall equally between the two parties, fully merits the epithets "incomious and starting," The Times claims for the Radical majority no less than 120. At the present moment it is most probably about haif that, and every day decreases it in such ratio that the module of the most instantiant that that inapority has dwindled to the most instantiant proportions. Year obedient servant.

ENCONTENTS SEATE.

Probably Liberal. 158 in the form of a letter in The Standard of the sth :

UNCONTRING BRAYE
Laboral boroughs 156
Laboral countries 153-250
Conservative hopoghs 22
Conservative conties 100-150
Liberal majorits. Liberal majority..... Leaving as rearly as possible 100 seats so completely open" as to herr probabilities as to defy even the concertare of the "ingenious computer" of your cotemporary.

IMPORTANT NOTE IN THE "MONITEUR." The Paris correspondint of The Daily News, writing on the evening of the 2d, says the Monileur du Soir comes out with the following really astonishing par-

" Several jeurnals have for some time past indulged in

discussions concerning the character and extent of the Constitutional power of the head of the State. The Gov-ernment reminds the press that such discussions are pos-itively prohibited by the senatus consultum of July 18, 186.

This is reaction and Cassagnac reaction all over-nay, more, it is madness. Even that most atroclous senature consultum-that expression of purely arbitrary will which which is quite inconsistent with the spirit of the promises of Jan. 19, made in the next year, says nothing of the kind. This infquitous stante, this insolent pretension to stille the voice of a people which is promisely termed "sovereign," does indeed say that the "Constitution" "sovereign," does indeed say that the "Constitution" must not be discussed. But if never before occurred to anybody to put upon this statute the construction that it was unlawful for the press to consider what are, under the constitution, the lawful powers of the crown. The odious note in the Moniteur suggests that illegal and tyrannical acts such as those recommended by the Cassagnace in the Pays are in contemplation. The most hopeful consideration for the public is that a court whose intellect is said to be often obscured, must have indited this defiance to the commonwealth not in a lucid interval, and that on better advice the claim of the Emperor to do whatever he likes without being liable to so much as a remonstrance, may be explained away.

The Pall Mail decette of the 4th says: "Writing last night,

would insure the grandeur and prosperity of France, but it is no crime to state that it would do wonders in Japan; they dare not tell Napoleon III. that he would do well to renounce some of his attributes, but they are welcome to tender this advice to Francis Joseph. In addition to the discrepancies pointed out by M. Ecouard Hervé may be added the crowning folly—the Chief of the State insists on being alone responsible, and yet no one may discuss his acts. The responsibility of the Emperor must resemble some Alpine peak round which a continual silence reigns. The Pays gives its unbounded adhesion to the official note, and is rejoiced to find that the Government is about to act. As the Emperor has a predilection for this paper, it is to be feared that the press is about to pass a bad season.

CUBA.

A SPANISH ACCOUNT-THE REBEL FLAG. HAVANA, Nov. 16 .- The Diario, to-day publishes the following intelligence from the interior : Col. Lono remains at Tunas. Several of the flags carried by gular in shape, and have a sun in the center, with radiating stripes of different colors. The Diario regards the raising of this flag as an indication that the insurgente raising of this flag as an indication that the insurgents intend to declare their independence of Spain, and says, "We are glad that the Rebels have removed the mask. The right and duty of the Spanish Government to disperse and annihilate these traitors is no longer a question of politics. It becomes a question of national unity." It is represented that nearly all the revolutionary leaders are either Dominicans or Mexicaus. A number of Rebel prisoners, captured by the troops, were brought to Havana to-day.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE CONTESTED CHARTER ELECTION. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16 .- The trial of the

contested election progressed quietly to-day, although excited crowds surrounded the City Hall. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides. The impression prevails that the election will be adjudged to have been irregular and illegal.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-GOV, HOLDEN'S MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO-DAY.

RALEIGH, Nov. 16 .- The General Assembly convened in this city fto-day. Both Houses met at 12 o'clock. There not being a quorum in the Senate, it adjourned until to-morrow. The House had a quorum, but the Senate having adjourned the House also adjourned. Gov. Holden will send in his message to-morrow.

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THE FLORIDA EXECUTIVE COMPLICATIONS.

The "impeachment question" at Tallahassee seems to have assumed a new phase, and has now become a struggle, for the possession of the Government, between the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor having been impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor become a struggle, and the Executive office. The Governor backed by the opinion of the Supreme Court and of his legal advisors, declares the body which impeached him illegal, refuses to resign his authority, and attests the Lieutenant-Governor and G. J. Alden, late Secretary of State, for complracy against the Government. Not only have we two persons claiming to exercise the functions of Governor, but, to make matters worse, there are two claimants to the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Alden having refused to resign at the request of the Governor, Jonathan C. Gibbs is appointed in his place, and obtains possession of the Secretary's office, but Mr. Alden retains possession of the State seals. If the Governor has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," as charged, it is certains right that he should be brought to account. If such charges are made without being true, it is but just the Governor should have the benefit of a solemn investigation and a fair acquittal, and this latter view of the case, we are infermed, was the one which induced a majority of the members of the Assembly to vote for impeachment.

[Jacksonville (Fla.) Union, Nov. 12.

LIEUT .- GOV. GLEASON INELIGIBLE TO THE GOV-ERNORSHIP OF FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 16 .- At the meeting of the Supreme Court on Wednesday next, Gov. Reed will apply for a quo warranto upon Lieut. Gov. Gleason to show by what right he holds the office of Lieutenant Gov ernor. Gov. Reed claims that Mr. Gleason was ineligible when he qualified, not having been a citizen of the State three years as required by the Constitution. A circular is in type, to be published to-morrow, in the interest of Saunders, the independent colored candidate for Congress, from "The Unterrified Tiger Committee of the Republican party of Florida." This circular is signed by 15 prominent colored politicians calling for the hearty support of voters in the coming election, which takes place on the 29th of December.

NOVA SCOTIA AGAINST THE DOMINION.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—The repeal controversy continues. The Hon. William Armand has published a letter in reply to that of Mr. Howe. He is confident of bringing about repeal in England, and anticipates the failure of Canada to conclidate Nova Scotia. Judge Marshal has written another letter, in which he says Mr. Howe counts too largely upon the steadfast devotion of the people. He warms any person in office that if they

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE IN INDIANA. MADISON, Nov. 16.—At 11 o'clock this morning Jacob Gaumer, who had gained considerable notoriety in the police courts, was shot and instantly killed by Win. Jones. Jones at once surrendered to the authorities. The Coroner's jury, after a thorough investigation, rendered a verdiet of justifiable homicide. After a preliminary trial, this evening, Jones was acquitted and discharged.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. Snow fell in St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday. Clinton Aldrich of Southwick, Conn., was

Clinton Aldrich of Southwick, Conn., was held for trial yesterday for illegal voting.

The damage by the carthquake in California is between \$350,000 and \$400,000.

The Supreme Court of Missouri decided yesterday that shares of National Banks are taxable, like those of other monied corporations.

An incendiary fire in Milford, Mass., on sunday night, consumed John Maddern's barn and shop. Two cows and a horse perished. Loss, \$2,000.

Frank H. Robbins, formerly a confidential cierk in the employ of Frazier & Burns of Syracuse, has been detected in an extensive embezziement.

has been detected in an extensive embezziement.

The Louisville Democrat has been sold to
John E. Hatcher, a well-knawn Southern Journalist, and
W. Henry Perrin, late secretary of The Journal, is to be
the multiplet.

the publisher.

The Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick has been appointed Judge of the District Court of Pittsburgh, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Judge Williams to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

Bishop Stevens fell on a sidewalk in South Bethlehem, Penn., on Saturday night, and sustained a compound fracture of the arm and leg. He is under treatment at Prof. Coffee's residence.

passed a resolution to secure, if possible, another trial of skill with Company E, 12th Regment, N. G. S. N. Y., and if Company E refuses, to proclaim themselves military champions of the United States.

... A committee of the American Social Sci-

ence Association has requested Gov. Bullock of Massa-chusetts to appoint a commission to the Convention of State Commissioners to be held on the 1st pear. In Spring-field, Ill., to devise a uniform system of measures for pre-yearing the spread of cattle disease.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PARAGUAY.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF PRESIDENT LOPEZ DEPARTURE OF MINISTER WASHBURN FROM ASUN CION-TWO MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION STILL PRISONERS.

The Montevideo Tribuna publishes a letter, written by our Minister to Paraguay previous to his departure from Asuncion, and addressed to Gen. Lopez, the President of the Paraguayan Republic. The same paper gives a few interesting details from the seat of the war,

of which we reproduce the following:

The latest news from Paraguay confirms the atrocities committed by Lopez, but the statement that Drs. Carrera and Rodriquez have been shot is untrue. It appears that they are implicated in a revolutionary scheme, which had been discovered, and that torture had been applied in order to draw a confession from the accused parties. The American Minister, Mr. Washburn, had been compelled to leave Paraguay, after a long and weary attempt to furnish an asylum to several Americans, Englishmen, and even to Mr. Leitte Pereira, the Portuguese Consulthe supposition is that the latter has been shot. On the 10th of September Mr. Washburn embarked at Asuncion, on board the Paraguayan steamship Apa, which took him four miles down the river to the American steames Wasp. Before leaving for Buenos Ayres, he addressed the following letter to Lopez: the following letter to Lopez:

MINISTER WASHBURN'S PROTEST.

STEAMSHIP WASP, BAY OF ANGOSTURA, PARAGUAY RIVER, Sept. 12, 1868. To His Excellency Marshal Lorus, President of Paraguay:
When Capt. Kirkland was about to land in order to

take leave of your Excellency I delivered a memorandum tion. The captain sent word to me that as soon as he ar rived at your headquarters he discovered that he had forgotten to take it along, and that, consequently, he has not been able to fulfill my commission.

I take the liberty therefore to waive diplomatic etiquette on the eve of my departure, and to address your Excellency directly. In the said memorandum I authorfized him to show you the letter of Gen. Webb, our Minister at Rio Janeiro, in which he informed me that a rupture with the empire had almost been the conse quence of his not allowing this steamer to go beyond the of this step without waiting for orders from his Govern ment, which would undoubtedly have adopted the most energetic measures for putting an end to the awkward position in which the Minister found himself.

This letter, which fyour Excellency has seen, contra dicts the declaration of your Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Joseph Berges, in which he accuses me of having had an understanding with Gen. Webb in favor of Brazil. I have several letters in my possession for Dr. Carreras, and requested Capt. Kirkland to take charge of them. But he refused to do so unless he was allowed to open them, because he was afraid of being accused of carrying

correspondence to traitors. they refer to any treasonable plans. No correspondence of any description whatever for the traitors has passed through my hands; I believe, moreover, that no co spiracy has ever been in existence. The declarations of Berges, those of the brothers of your Excellency, and of Mr. Urdapilieta, published by your last two Ministers, in which they pretend to implicate me in a conspiracy, are also aware that none of those men would venture to confirm this declaration if they were not in your power; have been forced from them by torture. Your Excellency must know that, outside of Paraguay, no attentio lieves a word of them, because their authors can deny them-because you would not only order those to those from whom they have been forced by terrors, Before leaving Paraguay, it is my duty prisonment of two members of my legation, Mr. Porter C. Bliss, and George J. Matternand. They have been arrested in the middle of the street, as they walked along side of me to go on board the steamer. This violation of been seized in my house. This outrage is not only directed against the United States Government, but against every civilized, nation; it excludes Paraguay from the law of nations. You will be declared as their common

enemy and treated as such. for having imprisoned and put in iron all almost all for eigners established in Paraguay, after having violated money they had, under the miserable pretext that you supposed they had robbed your Treasury, because you nd it empty. The threat which you have uttered toward Capt. Kirkland, to retain me as prisoner, will be ly appreciated by my Government. All the answer rage, my Government would have hunted for you not only all over South America, but into the interior of

only all over South America, but into the interior of Europe. Your servant, Charles A. Washburn, The Tribuna says: After his arrival in Buenos Ayres, a long series of notes was published which had been ex-changed with the Government of Parnguay about those porsons who had taken refuge with the American lega-tion. Public opinion here, as well as in Buenos Ayres, is not favorable to Mr. Washburn. His conduct has been so much criticised that it is believed he will issue a card so much criticised that it in regard to this matter.

LETTER FROM MR. WASHBURN TO THE BRITISH MINISTER IN BUENOS AYRES.

In September Mr. Washburne addressed the following letter to the British Minister in Buenos Ayres, giving a narrative of the outrages committed by Lopez BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 24, 1808.
Bis Excellency the Hon. WILLIAM SUCART, Her Britannic
Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Bicnos Ayres,
Sir: When I left Paragnay on the 12th inst., I regret to

Six: When I left Paragnay on the 12th inst., I regret to inform your Excellency that nearly all the foreigners in that country, melading several of your countrymen, were in prison; and as I am the only person beyond the reach of President Lopez's power who has any personal knowledge of their situation, it seems to be my duny to give such information as I possess to the representatives of the different foreign Governments, that, showing the condition of their unfortunate countrymen, they may take such action as may seem most proper in order to extreme them from their terrible situation. Unless speedy action is taken there may be none left to tell the tale of their auminilation.

their auminisation.

To give an idea, therefore, of the situation there, and of the dangers and herrors to which all foreigners in that country are subjected or exposed, I propose to give a brief narrative of the events that have transpired since by the country of the description of the description of that day, on

the dangers and horrors to wheth at propose to give a brief narrative of the events that have transpired since the 21st of February last. On the evening of that day, on returning from a duck-shooting puseo, I learned that several Brazilian iron-clads had passed Humaita, and were on their way to the capital. On reaching my house I was informed that the Minister for Foreigu Aflairs, José Bergos, had sent an urgent request for me to visit him at his office. I immediately compiled, when the Minister told me that the Brazilian squadren having passed Humaita, and being already half way to Asuncion, the Government had ordered an evacuation of the city, and had declared it a military point. He also said the capital was to be removed to Laque, a little village some ien miles from Asuncion, and that he had invited me to visit him in order that I might have such accommodations provided for me, at or near Laque, as I might select.

I replied that whoever class might obey the order of evacuation I certainly should not. My Legation was, for the time being, territory of the United States, and I should remain in it, giving such protection as my house and flag could afford to all who chose to resort to it. I told Senor Berges also that the Government had no right to compet the foreigners to abandon their houses and property; that if they chose to remain and defend it, taking the risk of exposure to a bombardment of the town, they had a right to do so. He dissorted entirely from this view, and on returning to my house I found it full of people who were anxiously waiting to learn if I would remain in the capital or not. I told them that I could not give no receipts for anything.

The American Legation A REFFIGE.

The same evening and the next day people came rush.

should give no receipts for anything.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION A REFUGE.

The same evening and the next day people came rushing in in large numbers, bringing their trunks and boxes and several iron safes, all of which were deposited in the different rooms of the legation. The next day people were hurrying terror-stricken from the town, not from fear of the Brazilaus, but of a worse enemy; and toward evening several English came to my house and asked me to permit them, with their families, to occupy certain yacant rooms in the rear of the Legation. As they were all in government employ, I suggested that it would be more prudent for them to get permission to do so from the authorities. They accordingly asked and obtained the permission, and on the following morning they came with their families, 21 persons in all, and took shelter in the Legation.

under treatment at Prof. Coffee's residence.

J. B. Gibbs, who walked from New-York to Hartford, in falliliment of an election wager, arrived in the latter city at 10:05 yosterday morning, and was received with enthusiasm.

John Crane of Cambridge, Mass., was sentenced, yesterday, to two years hard labor, in the Fitchburg Jail, for cruminally emitting certain property in his bankruptey schedule.

Mayor McMichael and the Philadelphia visitors were in Manchester and Concord, N. H., yesterday. They were guests of the Hon. George G. Fogg of the later city last evening.

The Montgomery Guard of Boston have passed a resolution to secure, if possible, another trial of Salil with Company E, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and BOMBARDMENT OF THE CAPITAL.

BOMBARDMENT of THE CAPITAL.

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wish of everybody, Paraguayans and foreigners alike.

On the 24th the iron-chads approached Asuncion, which was defended by a little fort having but one gun of sufficient caliber to do any harm to monitors or iron-chads, and this one so badly mounted, as I was informed afterward, that it could not be depressed so as to be of any service. As the Brazilians approached this fort they began firing at it, but without injuring it. The fort replied with some half a dozen shots to some 30 or 40 from